



THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8.

Polk against the Tariff.

The following extract from a speech delivered by JAMES K. POLK, before the People of Madison County, Tennessee, on the 24th of April, 1845, will show that he is and always has been an uncompromising opponent of a Protective Tariff.

"The difference between the course of the President and myself is, that I am in favor of a tariff to protect the people of the United States from the competition of foreign goods, and to secure to them the right of free trade."

General Convention of Democratic Whigs. An Adjourned Meeting of the Committee will be held at Broadway House, on Friday Evening, August 9, at 8 o'clock.

WHIG MASS CONVENTION ON LONG ISLAND.—We hope the Whigs of New-York will not forget the Mass Meeting to be held to-day on Long Island, on the borders of Suffolk and Queens Counties. You can get and return on the Long Island Railroad for 25 cents each. The cars leave the South Ferry at 1 o'clock precisely. Let there be a glorious attendance.

A Word in Earnest to Whigs.

There is an old legend that once on a time all the folks in the world entered into an agreement that at a specified moment they would give one unanimous shout, just to see what a noise they could make, and what tremendous effects it would produce. The moment came—every body was expecting to see trees, if not houses, thrown down by the mighty concussion; when lo! the only sound was made by a dumb old woman whose tongue was loosed by the excitement of the occasion. The rest had all stood with mouths and ears wide open to hear the great noise, and so forgot make any!

The moral we trust our Whig friends everywhere will take to heart. The immense majority for Clay that we are all expecting this Fall is yet to be secured, and secured by every man seeing that all the Whig votes are put into the ballot-box. Mass Meetings will not do it—Ash Poles and Whig Songs will not do it, though all very well in their way. Some of us remember the immense Whig Convention at Dayton in 1842, and the elegant thrashing we caught in Ohio just after it. Just so in Indiana last year. We had meetings enough; we had voters enough; but for want of proper arrangements to call them all out, we encountered a most mortifying defeat, and we presume we have just caught another for the same reason.

Let any man cast his eye over the returns now coming in from North Carolina, and he will see what is wanting. Wherever there is a Loco-Foco stronghold, there you see a great vote out, while many of the strongest Whig Counties are but two-thirds polled. In almost every instance where the vote is unusually large the Whigs have done remarkably well; where there was a languid contest they have generally lost ground. Now it is no answer to our warning to say that the Whigs have beaten by some 5,000, in spite of Graham's severe illness and Hoke's untiring exertions, capital stump oratory, and deserved popularity. The actual Whig majority in North Carolina, with every vote out, is nearer 10,000; and we cannot afford to waste our strength in other States as in that. Just such a canvass in Connecticut last Spring would have lost it; just such another this Fall would lose us Pennsylvania and Indiana, and endanger even Ohio.

Organization is the word; we can have no rightful assurance of success without it. It was a thorough Whig organization here in 1840 which kept down Van Buren's majority in this City to 950, but for that organization it would have been swelled by illegal votes to 4,000. Along the River, we had little organization, and we did badly. Rockland gave a horrible majority; Orange, Westchester, &c. disappointed us. And this Fall we shall see in every County where we have a thorough, active Organization, by Towns and Election Districts, we shall do better than we expect; where we have but a partial Organization or none, we shall do worse. Whig friends in each County: how shall it be with you?

There is a special necessity for organization in the South-Western border Counties of our State. New-York borders for some three hundred miles on the darkest den of Loco-Focism in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; most of the townships on either side are very large, thinly settled, and have but a handful of Whigs, if any, in some Election Districts, and these have to keep very quiet at the Polls. There is a large number of Voters along the line who are engaged in lumbering, boating, clearing, mining, &c. now on this side, then on that, and who can set up a specious claim to residence on either side. There are others who will vote just as many times as they feel safe in so doing. Without a thorough Whig Organization, which shall ensure a careful canvass of each District before the Election and at least three fearless Whigs to stand at the Polls and challenge every man who swears falsely, we shall be grossly cheated on both sides of the line. What Pennsylvania may do is her own business; but New-York must take care of herself. We must have no Rockland results this time.

We entreat the Whigs everywhere, but especially in the border Counties, to complete their Organization at once. Do not think of Mass Meetings or anything else till you have a Clay Club in each Township with a branch organization for each Election District—no matter if we have but four voters therein, Organization is so much the more necessary, and must be had. Then call for Whig documents and get them; for then you can use them to advantage, and not throw them away. Then call for speakers, and have meetings, for you will be sure of an audience, and will know how to work to advantage. Put a Tariff tract in the hands of every man who works for a living; give something on Texas to every voter who has a conscience. Thus armed, thus battling, we shall carry the State by an overwhelming majority; but if we undertake to do it by Mass Meetings and Banner shows without Organization we shall be beaten in spite of our great strength. What County is there not yet fully organized? Let us entreat the Whigs therein to act thoroughly and instantly, and at least be sure that every Election District is organized before the meeting of the State Convention.

North Carolina.

We reduce our contradictory returns to the following, which we believe very nearly authentic:

Counties.	Whigs.	Locos.
Adams	420	250
Albemarle	507	403
Ashe	26	438
Beaufort	517	94
Bertie	377	1083
Blenheim	1133	294
Camden	372	791
Catawba	197	274
Chatham	603	1070
Columbus	351	873
Cumberland	319	433
Dauphin	319	433
Franklin	319	433
Gaston	319	433
Granville	319	433
Guilford	319	433
Halifax	319	433
Hertford	319	433
Johnston	319	433
New-Haven	319	433
Northampton	319	433
Orange	319	433
Polk	319	433
Rockingham	319	433
Rowan	319	433
Salisbury	319	433
Swain	319	433
Tay	319	433
Tobacco	319	433
Wake	319	433
Wayne	319	433
Washington	319	433
Yamhill	319	433
Zachary	319	433

And for Amputation.

"I have no hesitation in declaring, that I am in favor of the immediate amputation of Texas to the Territory of the United States."

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A Voice from Old Suffolk!

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The people on the East end of Long Island are not a little surprised at your remarks relating to the opening of the Long Island Railroad, in The Tribune of the 23rd ult. It is new to us that our locality has heretofore been a terra incognita nearly as little known to geographers as the centre of Africa, and notorious only for its fish, niggers and Loco-Focism. I will venture to assert that the Company who came to Greenport on the occasion of the "Celebration" brought more "niggers" with them than can be found in the whole town of Southold, if you search never so diligently. As for ignorance, we admit we have it in abundance; we plead guilty; but we are temperate, and measurably moral; and though we are pleased that the Railroad has been extended to this place, we still hope that hereafter no occasion may require the transportation of a single barrel of brandy or rum, and we sincerely trust that we were to have a "celebration" of our own, commemorative of any event, our speakers would all be sober men, and our friends who came to visit us would require no assistance in getting into a car when they returned. You think that civilization is to penetrate this dark, benighted region: I hope you do not refer to such "civilization" as was exhibited here on the day of the Celebration.

Loco-Focism abounds here I know: I am sorry for it, but don't abuse what Whigs there are here, many of whom take The Tribune, and are pleased with it, by turning the grounds of their nationality "fish and niggers." Come among us, sir, and we will use you well; you will find us friendly, affectionate people; though ignorant, we are struggling for knowledge; though "benighted," we trust we may see the light. I am a subscriber for your weekly paper, and I ever read it with pleasure; but I ask you for the sake of humanity never again to insult the feelings of those of whom you know nothing.

Our correspondent is all right, though he takes a sportive remark quite seriously. We suspect our reporter who went down to Greenport with the New-York party on the opening of the Railroad must have taken a fair share of that champagne (not of the brandy, for he's a sort of Temperance man), and feeling specially dull and heavy next day, fancied he must have been to a stupid region. But we never considered it a reproach to a people that fish abounded among them, and as to the negroes of Long Island, we wish all our population were as honest and peaceable as they are. Our friends who look down to Fire Island and about assure us that clever fellows to fish or cut bait, bag game or even shoot it (when you want the reputation of a sportsman and have to do on borrowed capital) can't be found any where. As to Loco-Focism our correspondent "owns up;" so we'll only say on that head that we are sure the People of Suffolk would vote better than they do if they had half a dozen Railroads or even daily stages visiting every neighborhood and distributing good, sound, truthful journals to each. The mistake in Suffolk is that the People live in the last generation, and do not vote for what is now right and needful, but for what was right forty years ago. If they would but consider and act upon the Tariff and Texas questions they would vote with the Whigs; but they keep on voting for Jefferson and George Clinton, without seeing that the men who assume to be the lineal successors of those patriarchs have practically repudiated their most cherished principles. This they gradually amend—we are sure of it—so Prosperity to Suffolk and success to the Long Island Railroad.

The Heart of Pennsylvania!

Correspondence of The Tribune.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, HUNTINGDON Co. Pa. Aug. 3, 1844. HORACE GREELEY, Esq.—Sir—I this day send you through the Post-Master at this place twenty dollars for 100 copies of your excellent "Clay Tribune," and I thought I would just drop you a line and let you know how the glorious Whig cause is prospering in this part of this County. Need you want any better evidence than the subscribers I have procured for you in little more than one day? If you do, I will give it to you, for before long I expect to order another reinforcement of your gallant paper fully as large as the first. The Congressional District (Irvin's) in which this County is included is as great, if not the greatest, Iron region in the world, and you may be sure that our opponents try to gull the people and make themselves out the exclusive friends of a Protective Tariff. But it won't take, and every day I hear of changes just on account of this Tariff question. If the Locos had the honesty to come out and avow themselves opposed to a Tariff for Protection, I venture to say that the State would go for Clay by a tremendous majority. But as it is, I have no doubt but that we will carry the "Key-note" for Clay by a large majority.

Mass Meetings are now being held all over the State, and the excitement is greater than it was in '40, and I am convinced that our Cause and our Candidates will be triumphant. The Polkites are desperate, and they resort to every meanness to divert the public from the all-absorbing topic, but so far their attempts have been abortive.

Mississippi.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

JACKSON, Miss. July 22, 1844. If the Whigs in this State use the proper exertions, Mississippi may be carried for Clay and Frelinghuysen. She gave a large majority for Harrison, and the same result may again be achieved if the Whig will but work and organize. But two of our Electors have yet started in their duty—Guion and Bradrid; both are efficient, able and prominent men.

Many of our opponents are much disaffected at the nomination of Polk over Van Buren. Ex-Gov. McNutt did publicly express his indignation at the conduct of the Convention. Joseph S. Leake, of Lowndes, has also in a long letter done the same. There are several Locos in this City who cannot gulf Polk, and will not vote at all unless for Clay, or be whipped into the traces. Let good and correct documents be circulated among the people of this State, and my word for it, Clay gets the vote of Mississippi. The great bugbear of "taxing the masses" to pay the debts cannot be brought into this contest with success. Polk's conduct, while Speaker of the House of Representatives, in disfranchising this State, is still fresh in the minds of the people; it was his casting vote that deprived the constitutionally elected Representatives, Prentiss and Word, of their seats. I would warn you and your readers from believing the statements you may see or hear of "great changes" taken place in this State from Whig to Loco, as such is not the fact. The Locos are disposed to use any means in their power to defeat the Whigs, and their boasted changes is but another of their pally devices to catch votes.

Western New-York.

GENESEE.—SAMUEL STARKWEATHER addressed a very large and enthusiastic Whig meeting at Rochester on Saturday evening.

WYOMING.—A Whig Council of from Five to Ten Thousand was held at Perry, Wyoming Co. on the 3d. MILLARD FILLMORE and JOHN A. COLLIER were on the ground and delivered eloquent speeches. It was a glorious day for Wyoming.

ONTARIO AND YATES.—Between Two and Three Thousand Whigs of a few towns in Ontario and one in Yates, "dropped in" to a little neighborhood meeting at Bethel on Saturday. A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat says of it:

To my certain knowledge, there were three good respectable men made converts at that meeting—two farmers and one mechanic—who have come out and say, in their candid opinion under the present Tariff is sustained it will prove ruinous to their best interests; and as to the Texas question they utterly abhor it. These men have decided Loco-Focos for Van Buren, I can assure you. And more than that, we have had a number of changes in our favor, but I have not heard of one who has gone over to the ranks of Loco-Focism; on the contrary, they can't even get up a meeting—they have made two calls, but there was no attention paid to them. In fact, they are decidedly upset. Set down the town of Seneca good for 250 majority sure, and Old Ontario 1500.

PERRY GOOD.—Prominent in a list of "changes" from Whigism to Loco-Focism, published in a paper in Utica, stands the name of John Tyler. John Jones, we believe, does not appear.

JOHN MORTON, of Massachusetts, was published an Address to the Loco-Focos of Massachusetts, in which he declines peremptorily to run again.

The Tariff in New-Jersey.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

In this State (New-Jersey) where it would be political death to any man to declare himself opposed to a Tariff, the leaders of the Loco-Foco party declare themselves in its favor, while the body of the party, avowed upon the floor of Congress and by their press generally, as well as Mr. Polk himself, is to repeal the present "black tariff law" so soon as they obtain the power so to do. At a recent meeting for raising a hickory pole, one of the speakers avowed himself and party in favor of the present Tariff, and then went on to render it as odious as possible in the eyes of his hearers. One argument used was, that the consumer was taxed and had to pay for every article used, just the amount of the duty upon the article, and above what he would have to pay, if that duty was not levied; when at the time he made the assertion, he perfectly well knew that he was deceiving the people; because he knew that the price of an article is always governed by the supply and demand in the market. As one of the speakers took the article of molasses—within the present year the best molasses in market sold in New York for 18 cts. per gallon, paying a duty of 5 cts. In consequence of the loss to importers at such price, all stopped ordering it; meat time the consumption going regularly on, the article became scarce and the demand carried it up to 33 cts. per gallon, the duty continuing the same. Had the duty the least upon the consumer? Assuredly not—so with every other article, whether of foreign or domestic origin. The duty upon cut nails is 3 cts. per lb., yet ever since the present Tariff law was passed, they have been selling from 24 to 44 cts. per lb. Absurd as it may appear, this is the argument used. Within a short time Mess Polk was sold in New York for \$5.50 per bbl. and now the same article is worth \$10. Can this advance be laid to the "black tariff"? Not I think since Wheat Flour was \$13 per bbl. now \$14. Is not this reduction in price caused by supply and demand, without reference to the Tariff? The truth is that when an article becomes scarce, there is not a supply in market comes scarce, it rises in price, and when there is a surplus, it falls, without any reference to the duty, that having been first paid (if an article subject to duty) by the importer; and it is not fair to make the consumer believe that he has to pay for an article the amount of duty in addition to the price it would be imported free, and at the same time pretend to be in favor of the Tariff.

Condition of Hayti.

Extract of a Letter from a Naval Officer on board the U. S. ship Yandalia, at Port-au-Prince.

"St. Domingo or Hayti, the Island on which exists the Negro Republic of Hayti, so much lauded and boasted of by the Abolitionists, was, sixty years ago, at the time the French possessed it, the most beautiful of the West India Islands. It raised more produce, owned more shipping, imported and exported more than all the other Islands combined. Sixty years of Negro domination has reduced it to almost a desert; its plantations are destroyed, its sugar fields over-run with weeds, its beautiful towns heaps of ruins and miserable huts; its shipping gone, and its inhabitants instead of being wealthy, intelligent people with healthy, well-fed, well-cared-for slaves, are a set of lazy, filthy, naked or ragged free negroes. I do not exaggerate when I say that the meanness, dirt, most filthy "Five Point" negro is better clad and more decent looking than the great mass of the population here. It is true, there are some fine-looking, wealthy Blacks upon the Island; it would be very singular indeed if there were not, knowing as we do that the whole property of the Island, (one of the finest in the world) passed into the hands of a few military leaders. Their descendants should certainly still retain a small portion of the wealth."

Remarks.

The capacity of the African race to maintain and profit by Republican institutions is certainly not established by the example of Hayti. Indeed, we may well doubt that any race, who but yesterday knocked off the shackles of Slavery, with its necessary accompaniments of ignorance and self-debasement, is fitted to set an example of self-government. Neither can we expect that a race who have for generations been driven to labor by the lash can at once appreciate and accept Labor as a proper and healthful condition of Freedom. To the slave of yesterday, as well as the slave of today, idleness and entire exemption from control secures the perfection of happiness with scanty and precarious food. The condition of Hayti is a warning against sudden and violent changes in the Social condition of a people. Had the planters of that Island but obeyed the Emancipation Act of the French Convention and at once heartily undertaken to conform to the new state of things thus created, it would have been infinitely better for all parties.

Georgia.

A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing about the glorious Convention at Madison, says:

The result of this Convention dispels all doubt as to Georgia. In the language of a good Whig in 1841: "Every man who sent us ill and every valley its river, and lo! an avalanche of people is here." The work is but begun, however. The gallant Whigs leave Madison with a complete organization, with perfect unanimity, and with hearts on fire with love for their country and their cause.

There were many Democrats here too, all of whom looked sad enough, and many of whom will go home and vote for Clay.

BROOKLYN.—The Kings County Clay Club had a tremendous gathering at National Hall, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening. D. A. BOKER, Esq. presided, and the meeting was addressed by JOHN A. KING, Esq. of Jamaica, and Mr. WOOD OF New York. Several spirited Whig songs were also sung by the New-York Glee Club and the Boston Club.

A new Whig paper called the Valley Whig has been established in Fincastle, Botetown Co. Va. The very place for such an enterprise.

ESCAPE OF HOAG.—The escape of Hoag, a convicted criminal of the most hardened and notorious character, has occasioned the expression of an almost universal indignation. His cell door, it seems, was found locked and every thing inside (but the prisoner) exactly as usual. In his place was found a note stating that he was innocent, and as he had been rather badly treated while in prison, he would bid them all farewell! The key of his cell, it is said was found under the head of his unconscious keeper, who was disturbed from a sound sleep with the news that his charge had escaped. The laws, stringent as they are, have hard work to get hold of a successful villain. A round sum of money seems to endow its possessor with the gift of making himself invisible at pleasure.

OLE BILL.—A correspondent of the American states that the writ of ne exeat sold out by Julius Schuberth, to restrain Ole Bill from leaving the country without giving security for the payment of damages claimed by Schuberth (should they be awarded) has been discharged by the Chancellor, on the ground that M. Schuberth has his remedy at law, and has actually arrested Bill in Baltimore and held him to bail.

The great violinist was in Montreal at the last accounts.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE may be obtained in Baltimore at Taylor's News Office.

Foreign Views of American Industry.

The Paris Journal des Debats (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) contains an able article on the subject of American Manufactures, which is deserving of attention. We have translated and present below the material parts of it. It begins with some statements of the Commerce of the United States, founded on the late official publication of the Commerce and Navigation of the Country, from the Treasury Department. As those statements, the article proceeds as follows:

This modification results in a good measure from the Tariff of duties which the Americans have adopted. They have placed themselves under the banner of Protection. They have laid duties equivalent to a prohibition of some articles. Foreign Commerce has felt it severely. England, who sent to North America in 1837, the value of 421 millions in North American goods, in 1842 did not furnish more than 182 millions. France, which holds the second rank in the Commerce of the United States, delivered them goods to the amount of 135 millions in 1836 and 117 in 1837; the figures in the table for 1842 only for 108. It is perceived that the loss to France is considerably less than to England; as regards the year 1836, it is however 45 for a hundred.

This diminution of the consumption of foreign products must not be attributed to the Tariff of duties alone. It proceeds also, at least with respect to France, which exports more particularly articles of luxury, from a fortunate modification which has been introduced into the habits of the people. Adversity has made the Americans more economical. French silks and articles of Paris fashion have been less sought for. Meantime the fact which goes before all others, and which modifies most profoundly the commercial relations of the United States with Europe, is the entrance with full sails of North America into the manufacturing system. She did not perhaps possess the highest degree of perfection in her manufactures when she began to export; but she has since improved her operations. To keep up an antiquated method of labor seems to him a greater evil than to ruin himself, a greater dissonance than becoming a bankrupt. He possesses the mechanical genius in a superior degree than the European workman; he is more active with his understanding, and his work shows it. There is no more room for the belief that under the same name of National rivalry the American fabrics will make rapid advances, that in a short time they will produce larger and at a lower price.

Undoubtedly wages are higher in America than in Europe, but this increase of expense for the manufacturer is compensated by various advantages; the low price of certain primary materials, cotton for example, and it may be believed that the price of mechanical labor will be lowered in proportion to the increase of consumption. The American operative will enjoy more comfort than the European workman. For commodities the first necessity are at very low prices in America, except in two or three of the large cities on the sea coast. In the city of Cincinnati, for example, which manufactures a great deal, and which is one of the most populous cities of the Union, a kilogram of beef may be had for 20 or 25 centimes and other things in proportion.

The conclusion to which this leads is, that the United States are tending speedily to become a manufacturing people, who will pour into the general commerce manufactured goods, of every kind, hardware, clockwork, wrought metals, in quantities and at low prices, and that they will prove everywhere powerful rivals to the great manufacturing nations, and particularly to England, to whose productions their own genius attracts them. In a word, England is threatened with having in the American Union a commercial rival which will make terrible war upon her, because she will oppose to her merchandise, products exactly similar. When we consider the part that commerce and manufactures have taken in the establishment of the English power, it is easy to conceive that this would be an event of a nature to influence even the political balance of the world.

We may say that England is menaced. This is not enough. The rivalry of the manufactured goods of North America is an actual fact. The Americans have made prodigious improvements in their cotton manufactures, and even their woollens more recently. A cry of alarm has been sounded in Great Britain. At the moment we are speaking, all the cotton manufacturers in England are astonished at the low prices at which the Americans furnish their goods. It is said that at such prices nothing of this kind can be sent to America. A few months since a mercantile house in Boston sent cottons to India and China by the way of England. These goods were stopped by the English custom-house, under pretext of fraud in the manufacturers' mark. This incident recalls the fact that, in 1784, an American ship having arrived at Liverpool with eight bales of cotton, the custom-house officers seized it, perceiving that the cotton could not have come from the United States, where, in fact, it was cultivated before the Independence. In 1800 the United States furnished as much as Brazil; in 1820 as much as India, which was the principal producer; and in 1833 twice as much and a half more. This year the crop in the United States is 225 millions of kilograms of cotton, which will sell for 550 millions of francs. In 1840 the crop amounted to 360 millions of kilograms, against 100 which came from India. All the rest contributes to the general commerce 100 millions of kilograms, which is nearly a quarter as much. But such is the energy of the American people in labor, that there is no impossibility in their showing the same skill, the same power, the same progressive boldness, in the manufacture of the cotton as they have given proof of in its cultivation.

The day line to Boston, over the Long Island Railroad, (through in 10 hours), begins its regular trips to-morrow. The cars leave Brooklyn at 8 o'clock A. M. and the cars will connect on alternate days with the Stonington and the Norwich and Worcester lines. This will no doubt be a popular route.

DROWNED.—A stranger (believed from a mark on his clothes to be named Lynch) was yesterday drowned off the wharf at Brooklyn. In attempting to step from a vessel to the wharf, his foot caught in a coil of rope, and he fell overboard. He never rose to the surface. His body was subsequently recovered.

New-York Daily Tribune.

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